

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold at the rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months. Sunday edition included, free of postage. All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE—THE NEW YORK HERALD, 25, FLEET STREET. PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA. NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PAULI. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.—NO. 81

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Two Orphans. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE. PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE. WALLACE'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DAD. OLYMPIC THEATRE—PANTOMIME. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANCING. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FLYING DUTCHMAN. BOOTH'S THEATRE—A THRU TO THE MOON. HELLER'S THEATRE—THE PRISONER. EAGLE THEATRE—ADRIAN. GERMANIA THEATRE—O DIESE MAERKE. BOWERY THEATRE—NIMBLE JIM. STEINWAY HALL—CONCERT. GILMORE'S GARDEN—TROTTER. BROOKLYN HALL—PATIENCE SKATING. BROADWAY THEATRE—MORRIS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM. EGYPTIAN HALL—SESSANTH VARIETY. PARISIEN VARIETIES. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY. NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be slightly colder and partly cloudy, with early morning rain and fog, followed by clearing weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active, particularly in the coal stocks. These stocks advanced considerably in the forenoon; but shortly after noon a quick decline ensued, and they closed below the prices of Monday. Gold was steady at 104 3/4 a 104 1/2. Government and railroad bonds were steady and quiet. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 a 3 per cent.

A NEWARK PHYSICIAN learned yesterday of an important point of difference between the moral codes of Europe and America.

IT IS FEARED that another coal combination is in its infancy, and we regret that the ordinary chances of infant mortality can hardly affect it.

WHATEVER MAY BE the verdict in the Ferchland divorce case, ladies who have seen the evidence in print will hardly be likely to flirt with stable boys.

Nobody will inquire into the dogmatic beliefs of the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, through which nearly a hundred unemployed men found situations last winter.

IF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, which had such a glorious time at dinner yesterday, is really in a demoralized condition, demoralization will be cultivated as a virtue by lovers of good living.

PLEASANT INFORMATION FOR NEW YORKERS.—Smallpox is most prevalent in Jersey City in the streets which are dirtiest. Most New York streets rank alike in filthiness, and Jersey City cannot surpass them.

TO WRESTLE ALL NIGHT only to be put in chancery at the end by a wretched bit of paper in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff must have convinced one of the heroes of the late Greco-Roman struggle of the final worthlessness of science.

SCIENCE has no more respect for mythology than it has for religion. The astronomer will search the heavens to-day for Vulcan, although according to the accepted mythology he was kicked out of that locality thousands of years ago.

PRESIDENT MARTIN'S REPORT to the Park Commission on desired improvements in the up-town wards will interest every resident of the annexed district as well as all other New Yorkers whose local feeling does not prevent their longing for more elbow room.

A LITTLE STORY told by our Charleston correspondent hints at an influence which will do more toward breaking away sectional lines than the combined political efforts of the day. Social intercourse will do more than law can, for society is the creator of the law-maker.

A NUMBER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to "Our Complaint Book" seem of the opinion that a pretence is made of cleaning the city streets, and that any pavement which is dirty must be so through oversight. Such a mistake may be natural in a civilized and wealthy city, but it is none the less a mistake.

THE CASE OF THE GIRL HATTIE BROWN, who imagines herself to be the residence of a living reptile, calls forth numerous comments upon similar cases. Many of these are given in the Herald to-day, but one, the most common delusion of all, is strangely neglected by the physicians. Did the faculty never hear of gentlemen with snakes in their boots?

THE WEATHER.—An extensive area of snow and rain attended the movement of the depression yesterday through the Ohio Valley into Canada. Rain fell over the Eastern Gulf, South Atlantic, Middle and Eastern States and the Ohio Valley, and snow over the lake region and a portion of Canada. Toward evening, when the depression had crossed the St. Lawrence, the snow area was limited to Lower Canada. An area of high pressure is now central west of the Alleghenies, causing southerly winds and comparatively high temperature in the lake district. The temperature has risen decidedly in the West, being very high in the Plate Valley. The indications on the Gulf coast point to the advance of a depression from the eastward, probably from the West Indian region. Another depression is moving southward from Dakota, with a light precipitation in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The "Father of Waters" has risen somewhat, but the Ohio has fallen below Pittsburgh. The weather in New York to-day will be slightly colder and partly cloudy, with early morning rain and fog, followed by clearing weather.

The Mormon Murderer Lee's Confession—More Light Wanted.

For the first time the full facts connected with the awful crime known as the Mountain Meadows massacre are presented to the public. From the lips of one of the chief murderers—John D. Lee—this horrible story of treachery and bloodshed becomes known through to-day's HERALD. There are no longer any doubts to be cleared up, points of evidence to be sifted, motions or appeals to be argued, for the criminal himself now confesses to his full share in that ghastly butchery. Not only does he do this, but he gives us an insight into the organization of the Mormon Church which will strike terror beneath it in a civilized community. He arraigns in the bitterness of his soul the men by whom he was tempted, threatened and cajoled into perpetrating the slaughter of these innocent emigrants, and who in the hour of his trial dealt to him the same treachery which he had shown toward those who confided in his word at the Mountain Meadows. He tells us that the terrible deed was directly due to the teachings of Brigham Young, President of the Mormon Church, and that it was perpetrated in the name and by the authority of the chief men of that organization. Can it be said that the case closes over Lee's grave at Beaver City on to-morrow? No. It becomes the duty of the Territorial authorities—aye, even of the United States government—to take action at once for the speedy punishment of every one of Lee's guilty accomplices. Need we have anything more than the evidence now furnished by the condemned murderer to convince us of the necessity of promptitude? The sword of justice should not rest an hour in the scabbard after such a hideous disclosure as that presented in the HERALD to-day. We give even the names of some twenty-nine of the murderers, who must be well known in Utah. Brigham Young, the leader and chief prophet of the Mormons, owes it to himself, his Church and the whole country to explain his share in this massacre. What is the story of this tragedy?

Twenty years ago a party of emigrants, with their wives and children, their wagons and herds, made the long and wearisome journey across the great plains through the deep canyons and over the snow-clad passes of the Rocky Mountains toward the golden valleys of California. They had heard wonderful tales of that land of the setting sun; how its verdure never failed, its rivers teemed with life and their waters flowed to the Pacific over sands of gold. They had left their homes in Arkansas and Missouri filled with high hopes of peace, rest and plenty in the distant El Dorado. The prospect of the reward lightened their weary march and gladdened their hearts as each evening they saw the land of promise pictured as it were in the glowing glories of the western sky. Slowly the emigrant train traced its sinuous course over plain and foothill, through canyon and mountain pass, until it reached the summit of the great divide and began to descend into the valley of the great Salt Lake. Within this vast basin, which at one time represented the site of a great inland sea that washed the feet of the Wahsatch range of mountains as the Caspian now does the bases of the Eastern Caucasus, a community of white men had long been settled. It had migrated westward over the same route as that now followed by the emigrant train, and established itself in a condition of civil and moral outlawry in relation to the American people. Its constitution was Islamic, inasmuch as it set at defiance all laws on which modern society is based. It had its own code of morals, its own religious creed, and jealously defended both from the interference of all authority outside its own organization. By the right of pre-emption it owned the land and recognized no power that could question its title or claim to regulate it. Such was the Mormon community.

Because of the isolation which nature and the peculiar laws of the Mormons secured for that people they regarded all outside the pale of their community as enemies to their religion and welfare. They had retired to the valley of the Great Salt Lake in order, as they believed and intended, to cut off all communication between them and the outer world. They forgot that the broad domain of the United States belonged to the people, and that no section of the population had an exclusive right to any part of the territory of the Republic, much less to bar the way to a free transit across it. But being firmly impressed with the idea that they were the elect of God—His chosen people—they regarded as an act of hostility any encroachment, even by a passing emigrant train. Owing to the summary vengeance taken by a husband on one of their leading apostles for the seduction of his wife the passions of the Mormon community were doubly excited against the Gentiles when the approach of the emigrants was made known in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. They organized a plan for the destruction of the party, and placed its execution in the hands of a willing instrument—namely, John D. Lee. This man has been, according to his own confession, a leading officer of the Mormon Church, as well as a commander of the Mormon military body known as the Nauvoo Legion, organized for the defence of Mormon territory against invasion by the Gentiles. He was a zealot in religion, unrelenting in his hatred of its enemies and unscrupulous as to the means to be employed in giving the strongest expression to that feeling.

All was well planned for the destruction of the emigrants. They were permitted to enter the Mormon settlement and to follow the trail toward California which leads southward through the Great Salt Lake Valley. They were encouraged in the belief that the followers of Brigham Young meant well toward them and were willing to help them on their way. They felt secure from danger while passing through a region that presented many evidences of civilized occupancy, and never dreamed of the bloody fate in store for them at the hands of their treacherous hosts. Reaching a secluded nook among the mountains at the southwestern corner of Utah Territory the unsuspecting travellers, elated by their successful march and thankful for the protection afforded

them by the Mormons, prepared to camp for a short period of rest. The ground selected was admirably adapted for this purpose, being a sheltered valley between two ranges of hills, with a broad meadow covering its area and several good springs. Near one of the latter the emigrants encamped and corralled their wagons in the usual manner when halting on a journey over the Plains. Here they were suddenly attacked by a party of Indians employed for the purpose by the Mormon leaders. The defence of the camp lasted a week, and was successful in repelling the assaults of the enemy. Toward the close, however, a force of Mormon troops, under the command of John D. Lee—although he claims that leader was Higby—appeared on the scene, and negotiations were opened for the protection of the emigrants. The conditions were that the men should surrender their arms and place themselves, their wives, children and property under the protection of Lee and his Nauvoo Legion. After satisfying the doubts of some of the more suspicious among the emigrants, and their surrender to Lee, the latter separated the men from the women and the children from their parents, and murdered them all, with the exception of seventeen little children who were deemed too young to remember the horrible incidents of the butchery. The story of this awful deed, happily unparalleled in treachery and atrocity in the history of this country as the work of white men, is detailed in John D. Lee's confession, which we publish to-day.

Rejection of the Governor's Nominees. The Senate has refused to confirm any of the nominations recently sent in by Governor Robinson, with the exception of the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat on Staten Island. The rejected names are those of Dr. Austin Flint for Health Officer of New York; Allen C. Beach for Bank Superintendent; Charles S. Beardslee for Captain of the Port of New York; William W. Gordon for Port Warden, to fill a vacancy, and General George B. McClellan for Superintendent of Public Works. The adverse report of the committee in the case of General McClellan was, however, laid over until to-day for the final action of the Senate.

If any or all of these nominees are unfit for the positions to which the Governor desires to assign them the republican majority is justified in rejecting them. But if the action of the Senate is induced by partisan considerations alone, or by a desire to force the Governor into a division of the offices, it will be generally condemned. The Bank Department is known to be inefficiently managed, and the present Superintendent, whose term has long since expired, cannot too soon be replaced. The office of Superintendent of Public Works, created by the constitutional amendment, must be filled before the system of reform so heartily indorsed by the people of the State can be inaugurated. There should at least be no factious opposition to the filling of these two offices, provided capable and honest nominees are selected by the Governor. For the rejection of Mr. Beach no reasons appear to have been given, and we do not regard those assigned for the rejection of General McClellan as sufficient. They are that he is not a resident of the State, and that the duties of the office are not such as to require his peculiar talents. The first of these objections is too trifling to be worth considering. The second is unsound. General McClellan is an accomplished engineer, an excellent organizer, thoroughly conversant with the business of transportation and unquestionably honest. Whatever motives may have influenced the Senate in his rejection it is quite certain that the majority of that body will not succeed in forcing Governor Robinson into any political trade for the offices or into any compromise that will be detrimental to the interests of the State.

An Unjust Complaint. An over logical correspondent takes somewhat bitter exception to the treatment of the Dane who denounced himself lately as an ex-convict, eager only to get again snugly within the comfortable prison walls. Hanson the Dane is no doubt a humbug, who adopted the course alluded to in order to excite sympathy and obtain assistance; but if it were otherwise, if he were really a convict and all reported had happened as it was made to appear on the surface, the facts would not have justified the recrimination made by "A Porter." That he is unemployed and finds it difficult to obtain employment is a hardship which he shares with many thousands; but would his case be any better if charity were altogether banished from the world, and if the generosity did not exist that induced a gentleman to encourage what he deemed to be the repentance of a rogue? "Friend, I do thee no wrong," said the master of the house in the Scripture when they who received but little murmured because more seemed to be given to others. Let the laborer remember that Hanson's case as presented in the story was far more desperate than his, as the case of a jailbird is not in such connection to be put by the side of the case of an honest man.

CORRECTING A CORRECTION.—As we have said, our "Complaint Book" is not intended to be a medium for expressing private grievances, but one for the redress of public wrongs, and an example of its value in this respect is furnished by the letter from Postmaster James which we print below. A citizen who had been overcharged for postage at one of the stations entered his complaint in our book, but it was said to be unfounded by the Postmaster. He now admits, in a frank and manly way, that he was himself mistaken, and that our correspondent was right.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—Finding myself in error as to the date of the detention of the steamer Huntsville, for Porto Rico, I desire publicly to admit the fact. The Huntsville sailed on the 15th inst. with mails for Porto Rico, and the rate of postage properly chargeable on letters by that vessel was five cents per half ounce. The purport of her sailing day from the 15th to the 16th probably caused the erroneous information given at Station H to your correspondent. The superintendent there will refund the excessive charge on his application. Respectfully, THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

New York, March 21, 1877. It is in this way that such letters can be made useful to the community and matters apparently small become sources of general information.

The Southern Commission.

We hope the President will not forget that the favor and support he has met with from the whole country, regardless of party lines, was given, not to Mr. Hayes, but to the policy Mr. Hayes announced in his inaugural Message. The HERALD, in common with almost the whole people of the United States, has given a very earnest and, indeed, somewhat enthusiastic support to that policy, but it was with the understanding that it would be carried into effect. We want no more irredeemable promises. The country welcomed President Hayes because it was led to believe that he was not one of the kind of politicians who "soar into the infinite and dive into the unfathomable," but one of the rarer kind who pay cash.

The new President has been now seventeen days in the White House. He entered it with a solemn promise on his lips to restore the country to constitutional government. He could have given us that great boon in five minutes, for it needs only an order from himself as Commander-in-Chief of the army to the officers commanding in South Carolina and Louisiana to cease to interfere in the local affairs of those States. That is absolutely all. One of the most prominent republican statesmen remarked ten days ago in Washington, "The President need not do anything. He needs only to stop doing in order to bring us back at once and completely under the shelter of the constitution." On the 5th of March he solemnly promised to do this, and the country answered him with a joyous and universal acclaim. After seventeen days of hesitation and delay we at last hear—what? That it is now, at last, to be done? No, but alas! that it is now, at last, still further put off. We trust the President does not fall into the error of believing that what the country expects of him in this Southern business, and what he has promised, is only a favor to the people of the two States. He has promised, not a favor, but justice, to the people down there. On what excuse can he delay justice? But they are not alone interested. This is a matter in which the whole country is vitally concerned. When he suffers the people of Louisiana and South Carolina to enjoy once more what he so solemnly promised them, local self-government, then, and not until then, the nation will know that the war is at last over; then, and not until then, business men will think in earnest of new enterprises; then, and not until then, industry will begin to revive and confidence to be re-established. Why delay the good time for which every American who is not a demagogue longs?

Governors Hampton and Nicholls have given him the most positive guarantees that they are able to maintain peace and order, and that they will do so. The business community of New Orleans has given him the same assurance. The people North, East and West have heartily approved of his policy. A few unscrupulous demagogues in his own party alone opposed it ten days ago, and their opposition was beaten down at once by the voice of the nation. But he ought to know that every day's delay makes these demagogues more dangerous to him and to all his plans and hopes. He ought to know that until he settles the Southern question he can do nothing else, and that his delay here imperils all the other reforms he promises. Of what use or authority or force or consequence is a commission? "Boards are screens," said Jeremy Bentham. Is there something to be hidden then? One thing the President may depend upon—when he sends a commission to Louisiana he pleases every demagogue who hopes to keep the Southern question open for another four years, and he disappoints every man who wants to see the country back safe under the shelter of the constitution.

Rapid Transit in the Legislature.

There is one thing which the friends of members from this city would do well to impress upon them, which is the impossibility of their ever having another chance to abuse positions of trust if they aid the enemies of rapid transit during this session. They cannot act against the strongly expressed wishes of their constituents in so vital a matter without incurring suspicions that they have been purchased by the horse car companies. No member of the Legislature who lays himself open to this suspicion can ever be re-elected, or will ever again enjoy the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. At this stage of the business we are reluctant to mention names, hoping that those who have listened to the tempter may think better of it and redeem their reputation before the session ends. But they have no right to expect this forbearance to continue if they should prove incorrigible. If one of the Staten Island members should vote against the Rapid Transit bill he will have a better excuse, inasmuch as some of his misguided constituents fancy that rapid transit would impair the value of real estate on their own island. This is an error, but a natural error. It may be honestly, however, mistakenly thought that quick transit to the part of this city north of the Harlem River would impede the growth of population on Staten Island. But no member from the city can honestly think that he is acting in the interest of his constituents by aiding the horse car companies in their obstructive tactics.

Investigating Bad Characters.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed the commission to investigate the character and habits of the grasshoppers and other destructive insects, as authorized by a provision in the Sundry Civil Service bill. The Commissioners are Professor Riley, of Missouri; Professor Thomas, of Illinois, and Dr. Packard, of Massachusetts. They are all accomplished entomologists and fully capable of discharging the important duty to which they are assigned. We shall doubtless know more about these unwelcome visitors when the commission concludes its labors than we know at present. What we are already certain about is that they have very disreputable characters and very bad habits. They are found in places where they are not wanted, and no one can tell how they manage to get there. They stick closely together, so that by the power of numbers they can defy all attempts to get rid of them. They live upon what belongs

to others, fatten upon the good things of the country and leave behind them ruin and corruption. There are other destructive living things—we may call them political grasshoppers—whose characters and habits are very similar, and these also have been time and again "investigated." But the investigations have not amounted to much. Indeed, they have generally concealed the real characters and habits of the investigated, and furnished them with new and acceptable ones through the purifying qualities of whitewash. This has probably been due to the fact that the investigators have been themselves, in some way or another, closely or distantly connected with the extensive political grasshopper family. As the learned entomological professors have no affinity with the grasshoppers they are appointed to scrutinize their investigation will, of course, be of a different character, and will not only prove to us what a bad lot these plagues of the farmers are, but inform us how the country may effectually get rid of them. What a public blessing it would be if some investigator of our political grasshoppers could lead us to a similar knowledge.

Striking Engineers.

Some salutary measure of legislation seems likely to be adopted in Massachusetts as a remedy against a trouble lately felt in that State, and of which several other States are not without some acquaintance. The abandonment of trains at a certain hour by the engineers that have them in charge—no matter where the trains are or what the circumstances of passengers that make the journey urgent or haste imperative—is an evil of very great magnitude, and one that no disagreement between the engineers and their employers can justify; because, though the company is apt to be a sufferer, it is not the only sufferer and has the greatest sufferer. In Massachusetts this subject has recently come forward in consequence of the strike on the Boston and Maine Railroad, and though the committee of the Legislature to which the subject was referred produced a majority and a minority report, there is so far an agreement on the main point that the minority report itself—given in another column—favors all the legislation that would be necessary to overcome the evil.

An Inefficient Plan.

An attempt is being made to retain the present Dock Department on the plea that it has charge of between thirty and forty millions of dock property, collects a revenue of over half a million, and decides important and complicated questions in relation to the water front. It is urged that for these reasons the docks should be managed by a separate and independent department, and not by a bureau in the Department of Public Works.

The argument will not bear the test of criticism. The Public Works Department collects one million and a half of revenue yearly from the Croton rents alone, and can with very little additional expense collect the dock rents. So long as the dock property is properly cared for, judiciously improved and economically managed it does not matter whether the controlling authority is called the chief engineer of a bureau or commissioners of a department. The head of a bureau would be responsible to the chief of the Department of Public Works, himself an accomplished engineer, while the Dock Commissioners, appointed too often for political considerations, are responsible to nobody. There would be the same restricting authority of the Sinking Fund Commissioners over the proposed bureau of wharves and piers as there now is over the Dock Department.

The real issue involved is not touched in these objections. The department has been in existence between six and seven years, and its system has been similar to that of the Circumlocution Office—"how not to do it." Life was temporarily thrown into it under the Board of which Mr. Agnew was the head, but it has always been more or less subjected to the rule of the Barnacle family. It has spent nearly six million dollars without leaving the city one-half that value to show for the expenditure. The question is whether we shall continue to have little progress and large expenses, or whether we shall put the management of the docks into practical, competent hands, have all the work done by contract, and rid ourselves of a costly political asylum. If we do this the net revenues of the docks will soon be doubled and the work of improvement so much needed will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as the resources of the city will warrant.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Frog's limbs are in market. Mr. Jesse Seligman is in California. Ex-Secretary McCulloch is in San Francisco. There is neither a Speaker nor a Vice President pro tem. Stanley Matthews and Henry Watterson married sisters. Congressman Hester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue. Mark Twain:—"The safest way is to eulogize a person you don't know." Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, United States Navy, is at the New York. Joe Coburn feels repentant and thinks he might rather have gone to Congress. M. Max Outrey, the French Minister, arrived at the Brunswick yesterday from Washington. Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is looking after his mining interests in California. Cincinnati Saturday Night:—"Jan's" wooden-headed man peculiarly susceptible to disorders in the lumbar region? "Springtime"—You will find such subjects as you speak of treated at length in "The Home" and "The Farm" departments of the WEEKLY HERALD. Rochester Herald:—"A young lady of Vicksburg," says the Herald, "picked more than a ton of cotton." Good gracious! Why did she need so much? Paterson Press:—"Professor Langston may be a first rate lawyer, but that does not fit him for the Commission of Agriculture. It is more 'moral agriculture,' now!" Yonkers Gazette:—"Colonel Delancy Kane, of coaching fame, was in town Thursday. He is thinking of establishing a coach line between New York and Yonkers this summer." Louisville Courier-Journal:—"One of Evans' sentences and one of Alexander H. Stephens' paragraphs met the other day and chatted in a friendly way for seventeen or eighteen hours." Norristown Herald:—"The New York Herald P. I. says Blaine has 'petroleum on the brain.' That's all well enough for a joke; and although the Senator from Maine flows freely at the mouth, he is not a 'light-headed spouter,' as may have been his case in Congress."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE PEACE MIRAGE

Europe Clutching for a Substance and Finding Only a Shadow.

AMERICAN ARMS IN TURKEY.

Growing Curiosity to Know What Terms Montenegro Will Get.

THE POPE DECLARES WAR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 22, 1877.

The British Cabinet has not accepted the Russian modifications, and requires before considering them a distinct pledge of demobilization. The government is asked not only to submit to an amended version of the protocol, to which it is disposed to agree, but also to concur in arrangements by which they would find themselves, after the signature of the protocol, bound to ask Turkey to disarm before Russia would demobilize its army. This condition has seemed inadmissible. The statement is flatly contradicted in St. Petersburg, that England will sign the protocol only on condition of Russia disarming. Russia can only promise to demobilize when peace is concluded between the Porte and Montenegro, when Turkey has first disarmed and when a moderate degree of tranquillity is restored throughout European Turkey. The correspondent points out that as Turkey will probably object to disarm before Russia the result is a deadlock, the only escape from which is coercion, which would mean order and tranquillity in Turkey and peace for twenty or thirty years. As the contemplated protocol alludes to the intention of the Powers to discuss matters again should Turkey fail in reform, Turkey if asked to sign it is expected to assent upon the understanding that her independence is not to be infringed.

NO SIGNATURE YET.

The announcement that the protocol has not yet been signed, finds confirmation in the Times of this morning. It says, in a leader:—"Our government is understood to have urged or demanded that if England signed the protocol, Russia should in turn draw her troops from the frontier. It is quite possible that Russia is unwilling to make such an unconditional pledge. The difficulty may vanish in a few days or even hours. To all appearance Russia is eager to find any honorable means to retreat from her perilous position. The European Cabinets are anxious to aid her as far as they can without compromising themselves. According to our Vienna correspondent Russia is willing to disarm should be simultaneously on both sides. It is hoped the difficulty will be arranged. Salvet Pacha, in thanking the foreign Charge d'Affaires for their presence at the opening of the Turkish Parliament told them they had heard the intentions of the Sultan, who hoped he would not be called upon to give any more positive utterances of his sincere intention to ameliorate the condition of the people. The correspondent remarks if this is correct it indicates a purpose to forestall any demands which might be made to induce Turkey to sign an international obligation."

THE CENTRE OF CURIOUSITY.

Suspicion still centres about Montenegro. If the Porte does not make peace with that province on some terms within a few weeks at most, the question of peace or war will have settled itself for ever. A despatch from Vienna declares that the Montenegro government is about to address a circular to the Consuls of the Powers at Ragusa, declaring that Montenegro cannot renounce the territories she has conquered. She will continue to occupy them until she has secured against any attempt at recapture. A military council has been held at Cetinje. Some insurgent chiefs who urged immediate action were told they must wait a while. In the event of a renewal by the Turks of the Montenegro war the Herzegovina insurgents intend to offer the Prince of Montenegro the chief command. A Constantinople correspondent announces, however, that the Montenegro delegates have received a despatch from the Prince of Montenegro in which he abandons the claim to Spziza, the right bank of the Moratcha River, the fortified islands in Lake Scutari and some other points; and besides the territory already ceded by the Porte, merely asks for the districts of Nikitch and Kasitch and a portion of Kolatsch and the right of the free navigation of the Boyana. He does not agree to cede Vassoyewitz to Turkey. The delegates communicated these reduced conditions to Salvet Pacha, and the Council of Ministers considered them this afternoon. It is stated that the Porte persists in refusing the Prince's demands, especially regarding the cession of Nikitch. Salvet Pacha will communicate the Porte's decision to the delegates. These despatches, utterly contradictory, are given as a sample of the kind of news we have to deal with. The only way to be right is to read both stories.

ARMY FOR THE BASHI BAZOUKS.

It may be interesting to the Providence and New Haven companies who have furnished the arms and ammunition to know that many cases of the rifles and cartridges upon which so vast a part of Turkey's shrunken resources are wasted, have been sent into the provinces, especially the European districts and along the eastern frontier, and distributed to the Mussulman population, which is now being organized as a national guard, which is only another name for Bashi-Bazouks. The only task assigned these irregular bands can be to overcome and, if need be, crush and annihilate the Christian population, for this is, after all, the real war to which a long continuance of armed peace is likely to lead. If an Odessa telegram be true some of the American guns will never be used to butcher Christians with. It is stated that an English steamer, with arms and ammunition from New Haven for Constantinople, has been lost. We know of no steamer which has left New Haven for Constantinople with or without arms that has not arrived. The King Arthur arrived on January 28; the Lotus reached the Golden Horn on February 17, after a tempestuous voyage; and the J. H. Walker, the last to sail, landed her cargo on March 13. Unless the J. H. Walker's arrival was incorrectly reported, or unless she foundered off the Golden Horn while at anchor, the news is probably incorrect.

THE DEMON OF DISQUIET.

Despatches from Vienna intimate that the feeble disquiet in the East is spreading among all classes. Whether it is because of delay after an understanding has already been pronounced as perfect and the signature of the protocol is impending, or because of some other cause which is not yet made public, certain it is that the prospects are not now looked upon as quite so hopeful, and fear seems to have arisen lest the advantages expected from the protocol might prove deceptive. In the first place, grave doubts are entertained of the Porte giving its adhesion in any shape to the protocol, which is said to have already been sent to Constantinople through the Turkish Ambassador at London. The Porte seems still to defend the position which it took up during the conference, and the position which it takes up to the newly opened Parliament. It thinks itself so much more justified in so doing, as it has, by Salvet Pacha's late note, taken the initiative in the matter of reform advocated by the Powers. Another dif-